Colorado Springs Gazette

AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

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THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE,

AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, AT COLORADO SPRINGS,

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ALL LEGAL NOTICES MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY CASH WHEN SENT IN.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

SUPREME COURT OF COLORADO.

[illegible]

DISTRICT COURT.

[illegible]

EL PASO COUNTY.

[illegible]

TOWN OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

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DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILWAY

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Through Tickets to all Eastern cities.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

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OFFICE AT THE DRUG STORE

Hours 2 to 4 P. M.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office over D. C. Marsh's Dry Goods Store.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

Residence on Bijou Street, three doors West of Weber Street.

To be found at Office or Residence.

T. F. BAILEY, M. D.,

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OFFICE HOURS.—From 9 o'clock A. M. to 12 M. and from 2 o'clock P. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

Office in Higgins' Building. Residence at Office.

T. S. HORN,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN

OFFICE AT THE

CASCADE VILLAS.

All Chronic Diseases made a Specialty.

M. MAYER-MARX, M. D.,

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Consulting Physician for Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Office—Pike's Peak Avenue, over Higgins' Jewelry Store, Colorado Springs.

Office Hours: 9 to 11, a. m.; 3 to 5 and 7 to 8, p. m.

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Office in Barton & Hoffman's Block,

BIJOU AND TEJON STREETS.

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Over Drug Store. COLORADO SPRINGS.

J. W. HESS, District Attorney, Pueblo. JNO. F. BOSTWICK, Colorado Springs.

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E. HUNT,

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Plans, Specifications and Work Superintended, or Estimates given and Work guaranteed.

Office, Vanness' Block, Tejon Street, First Floor.

FRED'K JAMESON,

PENMANSHIP IN LESSONS,

Is prepared to give instruction in Piano Forte Playing, Singing, Harmony, and Thorough Bass. Attention given to the French and German languages. Term, on application. Wanness' Block, Cor. Nevada & Colorado Springs.

FAKE'S

Patent Round Picket Fence.

A new Hook-on, and Picket

Also, Field Fence on best order.

[illegible] Colorado Springs.

PAPERN & SIVERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Etc.

Tejon Street, Colorado Springs.

MONEY ADVANCED.

CASH ADVANCES made on Jewelry, Guns, Watches, Rifles, Revolvers, or any personal property than any other house in the Territory, and lowest interest charged. Also private financial transactions. Any kind of Goods or effects bought for Cash. Call and see C. STOCK-[illegible], a few doors east, above Savage & Torrence's Boot and Shoe Store.

HOTELS.

CHEYENNE SPRINGS HOTEL.

Mrs. M. K. REEVES, Proprietress.

On and after September 1st, 187-, the rates will be as follows:

Per day, meals and room,	$3 00
Per meal or lodging	75
Day board, per week	8 00

MEALS AND ROOM PER WEEK.

Per couple, 2d story front	30 00
Single, "	20 00
Per couple, 2d story back corner room	25 00
Single, " "	16 00
Per couple, 2d story back	20 00
Single, "	14 00
Per couple, 3d story	24 00
Single, "	14 00
Single rooms over Dining-room	12 00

FIRES EXTRA.

CASCADE VILLAS

Corner Cascade Avenue and Boulder St.,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Dr. T. G. HORN, Proprietor.

On and after September 10th the rates will be as follows:

Per day	$2 50
Single meals	75
Day board, per week	8 00
Per couple, 1 room, per week	25 00
Single, 1 room, per week	15 00
Suite of rooms, Bed-room and Parlor, two persons, per week	36 00

Ten dollars per week for each additional person. The rooms are all elegantly desirable. Fires extra.

BERGEN'S PARK.

1874.

Opened for the Season, July 4th.

Ample accommodation has been provided for the reception of visitors to this beautiful Mountain Park, and every effort made to render their residence comfortable and delightful.

The accommodation consists of 12 rooms and 15 beds.

Distance from Manitou, through the Ute Pass, 17 miles. Take the right hand road at the junction post.

Terms per day, $2,50.—By the week, $14,00.

F. C. THORNTON, *Proprietor.*

NEW SPRING HOUSE,

MANITOU, COLORADO,

Situated close to the renowned Iron Spring, near the base of Pike's Peak. Newly furnished, and the table supplied with the best that can be procured in the market. Terms—$2.00 per day; board per week, reasonable.

C. M. BISSOND, *Proprietor.*

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

M. F. THOMAS. M. G. OLDS.

MANITOU HOTEL.

M. F. THOMAS & CO.

THIS hotel is located at the foot of PIKES PEAK, and near the celebrated Soda and Iron Springs, known as the

MANITOU SPRINGS,

Five and one-half miles west of the Town of Colorado Springs, and seventy-five miles south of Denver.

For beauty and grandeur of Mountain Scenery; for salubrity of climate, and excellence of its Mineral Waters it has no equal in Colorado.

The hotel has recently changed hands, Mr. Manger having gone out, and its place taken by N. C. Olds, of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The house will be kept in future in a strictly first-class manner. The charges have been considerably reduced from last year's rates.

Resident Physician in the House.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE IN THE HOTEL.

[illegible] AND [illegible] RATES.

ALSO,

MOUNTAIN HORSES AND GUIDES

Can be furnished at all times for ascending

PIKE'S PEAK.

There are many

[illegible] DRIVES

In the vicinity over excellent roads. This place is becoming famous as a Winter Resort for invalids, as well as a delightful resort for Summer Tourists.

GLEN HOUSE,

SHUTTLEFF & WEBSTER, Proprietors,

MANITOU, COLORADO.

THIS house is now completed and opened to the public. It contains fifty sunny rooms, finely lighted, and well ventilated throughout. Its location is unsurpassed for those wonderful Mineral Springs, Shooting Saratoga, Manitou and Comanche. The proprietors defy the world to surpass the water of the Location House, near its door. The fixtures are new and complete. A Billiard Hall, containing a first class table, is connected with the house. Coaches leave daily for Colorado Springs, five miles distant, on the depot at Colorado Springs, connecting with all trains both east and west. Conducting the most visited points, or visiting the most extensive points of interest in the mountains. Good carriage ways extend to Cheyenne Canyon, Ute Pass, Falls of the Fountain, Monument Park, Cave of the Gods, Portland Cave, Williams' Canyon, Mount Lion, Rainbow Valley, and other points of interest in the vicinity. The sleeping apartments are supplied with spring beds throughout, and an elegant bath chamber is one of the conveniences of the institution. James Walker, an experienced caterer, is in charge of the cuisine department.

MANSION HOUSE.

Bath & Restaurant,

MANITOU, COLORADO.

Meals cooked to order at any hour of the day or night.

EVERYTHING NEW!

TERMS REASONABLE.

NAVARRO, Proprietor.

CITY OF MANITOU

IMPROVEMENTS

Close to the NEW SPRING at Manitou,

Containing sixty furnished Apartments, single and in suites, besides ample Parlor Accommodation, both public and private.

Now Open for the Season.

EVERYTHING NEW.

The Mansion House Restaurant is in close connection with the Mansions, and meals can be obtained there at all hours, at prices according to order.

The Mansions, Restaurant, and Liquor Rooms form together the most complete establishment of the kind in Colorado. It is expected that the greater independence, quiet, and cleanliness which can be assured to guests in a house devoted entirely to apartments, will be duly appreciated.

Especial arrangements made for the comfort of Winter visitors.

PRICES—Rooms, (including attendance), from 75 cents to $1.50 per day.

M. A. GARSEN,

Proprietress.

AMERICAN HOUSE.

C. R. PARKER, Prop'r.

Corner Tejon and Pikes Peak Avenue, COLORADO SPRINGS.

Pleasant Location, New Brick Building, New Furniture.

MISCELLANEOUS.

N. L. SALISBURY,

PAYS CASH FOR

HIDES, PELTS AND TALLOW,

ETC. ETC.

Office and Warehouse on Cucharas St., East of Pike's Peak House.

Cascade Avenue, between Pikes Peak Avenue and Bijou Street,

HARDWARE,

IRON, STEEL, & NAILS,

Everything in the Hardware line.

Horse Shoes, Rope, Glass, Cutlery, Wood-ware,

STOVES, COPPER, TIN, SHEET-IRON WARE.

G. B. BARKER.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT STORE.

H. Parisotto, Prop.,

Just opened in building lately occupied by Wm. Given, as Real Estate office, on Tejon Street where a choice of

Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts, Pickles, &c., will be kept in stock.

THE OLD WAY OF CROSSING THE PLAINS.

The most curious and perfect of all the pony expresses was that which used to run across the plains. Of course you know what I mean by the Plains. When I was a boy, almost the whole country between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean was called, on the maps, the "Great American Desert," and in my geography it was described as a wide, sandy plain. In my mind it was not unlike the Desert of Sahara, with fiercer tribes inhabiting it. Some boys now-a-days have better maps and geographies, and know this country by the names of the great States of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Nevada, which have been formed on it. What was desert to us is prairie to *you*, boys; what we thought barren sand you know to be rich soil; and you cross it by rail in three days where we, in stage coaches, used to make the trip in seventeen. The Pacific Railroad, of which the pony express was but in its day the latest, was a great institution, which would have put to the blush the pony express of the Russians and Tartars, or our own army couriers. It was not a Government line, either; private enterprise started and kept it going on a grand scale. It "used up" and "worked over" more than 1,000 horses and mules and 200 men. Between fifty and one hundred couriers and coach-drivers and stock-tenders, and more than one improved Concord coaches. Every day in the year one of these stages started from the east end and one from the west end of the route, and often as many as fifty were making the trip at the same time. The coach stations were ten miles apart, and there were more than two hundred of them in all.

Between each station, say, there was a relay of five days to Denver, Col.; then five days more over the Rocky Mountains to Salt Lake City, Utah; then seven days more down the mountains to Sacramento City, Cal. At one station the stage-coach remained over 5,000 feet above the plains, and in the Summer months it was the custom of the drivers to stop there ten minutes, not for refreshments, but to allow the passengers the novel pleasure of snowballing each other in July. On these dreary mountains few persons were likely to be met, other than members of the family of Mr. Grizzly Bear, who, if he happens to be hungry, is a very unpleasant fellow to travel with. Of the plains the enemy most dreaded was the red-skinned Indian. The rapid stage attacks each passenger was required to carry a rifle as part of his luggage. A "prairie driver" was one who could drive four horses at full speed with the reins in his teeth and a rifle in his hands. Every station was a fort, with soldiers to defend it. Often the coaches had to be guarded from station to station by the soldiers, who followed on horseback, and at times the soldiers and passengers were forced to defend themselves in the coach and fight until help came by the approach of other coaches. Seventeen days out from the base this world furnished enough adventure for a life time.

But it was the swift, manly couriers of this line who ran risks and led adventurous lives that of daring and danger. They ran the gauntlet of the Indians alone—at night as well as by day—and a rough time many of them had of it. Their stations were twenty-five miles apart, and the trips between them had to be made at a full gallop, and in two hours and a half. Winter or Summer, day or night, over plain or mountain, the horses were hardly human ponies, swift and sure of foot; but the service called them very rarely. The riders were the pioneers, who knew the ways of the Indians and how to avoid them. Still, many of them fell victims to their daring and their sense of duty. The long line of 2,000 miles occupied the mail carriers eight days, at the rate of more than ten miles an hour; but important election news was carried at a still more rapid rate. But at night the harnessed-up racing and the non-horse distances, the pony did his own tricks, and he has gone farther west to pasture now. *From "The Pony Express," in St. Nicholas for September.*

SIXTY YEARS AGO.

When we, sixty years ago, industry and economy were the handmaids of virtue, contentment, and happiness. The women and girls collected the family, cooked the meals, and did the various work, as a comfort and a duty, voluntarily assuming to secure a competency for the household. Families in those days were not enervated and rendered by luxuries—what is called refining and fashion. They were clothed at home by their honest labor. The boys in their jeans and cottonades cotton, and the girls in their beautiful striped cotton and linsey. Dresses were made to fit their persons and never out of their natural and beautiful forms. One cannot tell now which is the girls and which is the dress. I have looked about over this large assembly to see if I could not find one of those beautiful, straight dresses setting off the rosy mountain pinks of the present day; but the ancient customs have disappeared since I have been gone. In that day our mothers and daughters ever had a calico dress, to say nothing of the silks, cashmeres, muslins, crapes, and poplins of the present day. In those days we had our sugar canes, made our own sugar; coffee was bought at our commercial cities and only used on Sundays. Milk, the best and most healthy beverage in the world, was daily used, and the rose bloomed and prayer upon every girl's cheek. There was no cancer doctor's bill to pay. We had meeting-houses in those days, made of logs and cap-boards. We called it going to meeting. The elegant chase now is to fashionable church, and to go in buggies and carriages. We walked from three to five miles in going to meeting, paying with the girls all the way. I have seen not further than five miles from this place from fifty to one hundred ladies walking barefooted to meeting, carrying their shoes and stockings in their hands, and on arriving, sitting down along the branch, washing their beautiful feet, putting on their stockings and shoes, preparatory to going in. There is a charm in a pretty foot. In those days our women did not deform their person with artificial works about the head in the form of rats, chignons, and water-falls. There was no rouge besmattering the rosy cheek, destroying its natural beauty; nor were their beautiful forms destroyed by the hoop or corset; there was no one taken in by artificial false appearances. In those days our beautiful women had long, natural grace hair, some auburn, some red, with different shades of color. They wore it plaited, forming a beautiful crescent upon the head, and when the stream of eloquence copious flowed over the large assembly, when the lips were lit up, I have heard this plaited hair jerk like the crack of a wagon whip. Girls and boys did not in those days wear shoes until they arrived at the age of twelve. The boys helped to tend the crops in the Summer, and went to the old Pennsylvania school with the girls in the Winter. In old times we had the favorite reel called "Mrs. McCloud." When the word was given "Hands all round, set-to, and face your partners," giving to all a chance to display their activity and gymnastic skill. In the various steps of ancient time, both boys and girls, cutting the sing-a-me, double pigeon wing, which caused a thrill of excitement and emotion equal to the highest of modern accomplishments.—*Speech of Judge Baldwin, at Houston.*

HOW THE EARLY VIRGINIANS GOT WIVES.

The history of the Commonwealth of Virginia, says the Richmond *Whig*, commences with an auction sale—not, however, in a store, but beneath the green trees of Jamestown, where probably the most anxious and interested crowd of auction imbibers ever known in the history of the world was gathered. In a letter still to be seen, dated London, August 21, 1621, and directed to a worthy colonist of that settlement, the writer begins by saying:

"We send you a shipment, one widow and seven maids, for wives for the people of Virginia. There has been especial care in the choice of them, for there hath not one of them been received but upon good recommendations. In case they cannot be presently married we desire that they may be put with several housekeepers that have wives until they can be provided with husbands."

But the writer of this epistle had little reason to fear that any of the "maidens fair" would be left over. The archives contain evidence to prove that this first cargo of young ladies were put up at auction and sold for one hundred and twenty pounds of tobacco each, and it was ordered that the next should have preference over all others. The solitary "one widow" went along with the others, for they could not be separated in those days. The good minister of the colony, no doubt, had a say-some that day. He did not mention any fees, nor did the anticipating grooms times of tendering any. All was joyful gladness; no storms ahead, no inquisitive cares to stand and say, "Where's the license? Talk over that first." Nothing of the sort. From some of these couples the first families of Virginia are descended.

LAWS FOR THE NATION.

1. A note dated on Sunday is void. 2. A note obtained by fraud, or from one intoxicated, cannot be collected. 3. If a note be lost or stolen, it does not release the maker; he must pay it. 4. An endorser of a note is exempt from liability if not served with notice of its non-payment. 5. A note made by a minor is void. 6. Notes bear interest only when so stated. 7. Principals are responsible for their agents. 8. Each individual in partnership is responsible for the whole amount of the debt of the firm. 9. Ignorance of the law excuses no one, for it is a fraud to conceal a fraud. 11. The law requires no one to keep impossibilities. 12. An agreement without consideration is void. 13. Signatures in lead pencil are good in law. 14. A receipt for money is not legally conclusive. 15. The acts of one partner bind all others. 16. Contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced. 17. A contract made with a minor is void. 18. A contract made with a lunatic is void.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Nobody is so old but he can learn.

Denver has sixteen banks counting farro banks.

Lafayette entered the French army as a private in 1831.

Garibaldi is described as living on his island with two male companions and an old female cook.

The amount of opium consumed in this country is ten times greater than it was forty years ago.

The royal family of Great Britain costs the treasury $2,377,370 in gold annually.

The railway traffic of Great Britain has nearly doubled since 1850.

The Japanese census shows only three thousand criminals in a total population of 33,000,000 souls.

The milkmen of Beaver count up eight hundred and forty-seven cows, saying nothing of the poultry tenants.

A gentleman who attended Spurgeon's weekly prayer meetings writes that, the evening being wet, there were only fifteen hundred persons present.

Mosquitoes may be kept out of houses and woodcuts by wrapping the articles in muslin. They cannot eat through muslin.

Says the Bedford (Pa.) *Gazette*: "There are in Pennsylvania 150 lost mistresses. It has been common for many years to appoint women to that position, and they are always efficient officers. We believe no one has ever proved a defaulter to the government."

In the vicinity of New York, and over a wide extent of country, a severe drought has prevailed for some time. In Brooklyn there is scarcity of water in the Schuylkill, and a circular has been issued requesting economy on the part of citizens in the use of water.

The mightiest monarch in the world is Victor Emmanuel; the finest looking, Kaiser Billy; the most stuck-up, Alexander II., of Russia; the richest heathen, Francis Joseph, of Austria; the most republican, Leopold, of Belgium; the most amiable, Christian IX., of Denmark; the youngest, Oscar II., of Sweden and Norway; the richest, Peter II., of Brazil; the most productive, Queen Victoria, of Hungary; the direst, the Emperor of China; the most married, Abdul Aziz Khan, of Turkey.

The development of the "ocean transportation movement" in Iowa has been productive of some consequences for which our friends the Grangers of that State did not bargain. While they have been successfully agitating the reduction of transportation charges, the enterprising Californians have actually been taking advantage of these reduced charges to introduce their produce into Iowa. And this accounts for the farmers of that State! The turnip market at Des Moines has been monopolized by California, and the Iowa turnip growers are beginning to find that turnips ought to be expected where reduced tariffs are made up under the new laws. This invasion of California turnips is a trifle in itself, except in so far as it tends to show the Grangers that in trying to have everything their own way in railroad and transportation matters, it is just possible to overdo things.

The ethereal blue color of the sky is due to minute particles of matter which float in the air. Were these particles removed, the appearance of the sky would be clear black. It is a fact in optics that exceedingly fine portions of matter disperse or scatter the blue rays of light, coarser portions scatter red rays, still coarser portions scatter all the rays, making white light. The atmosphere is full of aqueous vapor, the particles of which diffuse white light in all directions. When these particles are in argest, they become visible in the form of clouds. The vapor particles of the white clouds are supposed to be finer and thinner than those of the dark clouds. That the diffusion of light in our atmosphere, the blue coloring of the sky and the colors of the clouds, are due to the presence of matter floating in the air, has been conclusively proved by physics.

FUN.

The minister of the interior—The mouth.

If you see a policeman aim at a dog try to get near the dog.

Logic: It rains or it does not rain. It does not rain, therefore, it rains.

Jones says that why he isn't married is because that when he wooed she wouldn't.

"Your reverence is like a mile-post," said a boorish gramophone Widow peasant, "for ye always points to a road ye never goes."

The witty wife of a noted physician advises her husband to keep away from the funerals of his patients, as it looks too much like a failure taking home his work.

A gentleman of a mathematical turn of mind took one of the gas meter to repair it himself and put it up again upside down. At the end of the quarter it was proved with mathematical correctness that the gas company owed him $8 50.

Aunt Betsey Bisher, says a Louisville paper, has twenty-two living children. When asked by a reporter for some particulars of her much-motherhood, she admitted she twenty-two, but said: "Don't publish it, as I came out to Kentucky in search of another husband."

An old Western farmer, who was paying better wages than hired a certain negro, and to get some Sunday work out of him had to resort to specious evils. One morning Sambo became refractory. "He won't work no more on Sunday." The master then argued that in a case of necessity, even the Scriptures allowed a man to get out of a hole on the Sabbath day. "Cose dat is true, massa," rejoined the black, "but how de spent Saturday a-diggin' de pit for de berry sarvice?"

An Irishman, being recently on trial for some offense, pleaded "not guilty," and the jury being in the box, the district attorney proceeded to call Mr. Murkinson as a witness. With the utmost innocence Patrick turned his face to the judge and said, "Has anybody yer honor, that Mr. Murkinson is to be a witness before me?" The judge said duly, "I think so." "Well, then, yer honor, I plade guilty, sure, yer honor's case, not because I am guilty, for I am as innocent as yer honor's sucking babe, but on account of seein' Misther Murkinson's name."

A Jersey boy was stooping to steal a goose, but a dog roused an objection, and Sambo retired. The next night, during a rainbow shower, he ventured again, and just as he was on the point of getting away with his fowl, the lightning struck a live wire, and the horse nearly frightened the poor fellow to death. Dropping the goose, he started away, muttering, "Deer to me nigger a mighty lot of fuss made 'bout a common goose."

CASUALTIONS.

Crochet mats are now all the fashion.

Street-dresses are to be made to form a demi-train.

Grenadines gradually disappear at the approach of cool weather.

White tulle veils are fashionable, with long streamers behind.

The latest hair is worn in a single braid called the "Queue."

Opera and evening dress is very rich; the delicate candle has appeared.

Brides are to wear bonnets at church weddings, after the Duchess style.

Sashes are destined to continue in favor for a long time to come, and the new importations are very beautiful.

A change of new patterns is up the market for the Fall and Winter suits. It promises to be generally liked.

Marabouts and *pompons* are to occupy prominent places on the coming bonnet, about which there is much curiosity.

Jet trimmery will continue in favor, and many of the new street and house costumes are completely covered with it.

The prosaic silkworm by our grandmothers are to be revived for the Winter season, and are conspicuously displayed by wearing dry goods houses.—*Golden Era Herald.*

THE QUIET CORNER.

Prayer is a key, which, being turned by the hand of faith, unlocks all of God's treasures.

The Christian has such a harvest of glory and happiness coming as will never be fully got in. It will always be reaping time in heaven.

The more weakness the more use to God; strength goes straight; every cannon-ball that has its hollows and holes goes crooked. Weakness must be.—*Ruskin.*

Time is short, and what we do we must do quickly. 'Tis vain to think we can take any delight in being with Christ hereafter, if we care not how little we are in his company here.

The darkest day in any man's earthly career is that wherein he fancies that there is some easier way of gaining a dollar than by square earning it. His prospects of winning in the long run are miserable enough.

A company of Indians, seeing one of their number greatly troubled at the approach of death, advised him to embrace Christianity, saying, "If he be true, it can do you no harm; but if he be true, you will be a great gainer."

Cheerfulness is an excellent wearing quality. It has been called the bright weather of the heart. It gives harmony to the soul, and is a perpetual song without words. It enables nature to recruit its strength, whereas worry and discontent debilitate it, involving constant wear and tear.

Give a man the necessaries of life and he wants the conveniences. Give him the conveniences and he craves the luxuries. Give him the luxuries and he sighs for the elegances. Give him these elegances and he yearns for the follies. Give him altogether and he concludes that he has been cheated both in price and quality of the article.

The ocean laughed at the folly of the old King who had his throne carried down to its strand, and stretched out his scepter and commanded the waves to be still at his feet, and the tides to rise no higher. So he that sits in heaven laughs at the folly of the man who seeks to thwart God's purpose, or bears himself against the power of God.

Providence has decreed that those common accessories—money, gems, plate, horses, mansions, and dominion—should, sometimes or generally, be on the side of the unworthy; but those things which constitute our true riches, and which are properly our own, must be procured by our own labor.—*Erasmus.*

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE
AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

Official Paper of El Paso County.

SEPTEMBER 25, '72.

THE LOCAL PAPER. You owe it to yourself to rally liberally to its support, and exact from it as able, high-toned a character as you would from any educator in your midst. It is in no sense beneath notice and care. It is your representative. Indeed, in its character, it is the summation of the importance, interest and welfare of you all. It is the aggregate of your own consequence, and you cannot ignore it without miserably depreciating yourselves.—*New York Times.*

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A cross on the wrapper of the GAZETTE signifies that the subscription has expired, and that the paper will be stopped. Those who wish it to be continued are requested to renew their subscriptions as soon as they see the cross.

The foulness of the water in most of the wells in town, (owing chiefly to the large number of grasshoppers which have fallen into them) and the consequent prevalence of a considerable amount of sickness, has forced upon our citizens the conclusion that it is necessary for us to secure, without delay, a supply of water which will be safe from pollution.

There is no surer cause of disease than impure water, and there is nothing to which a community is more liable, unless it takes care to guard itself, by drawing its supplies direct from a fountain-head which cannot be polluted.

Here in Colorado Springs we shall be specially liable to the evil of impure water, so long as we depend upon the wells for our supply, for the porous nature of the soil makes it a most certain that whatever of impurity is put into the ground will find its way into the water.

On the other hand, we have special facilities for dispensing with the wells, and availing ourselves of a pure and perennial supply from sources which are almost certain to be free from pollution. Close at hand we have the water of mountain streams, which cannot be excelled for purity and delicousness, which is never likely to be made foul, and which issues from the mountains at such an elevation above the Town-site that pressure enough could be procured without pumping engines or other machinery—to carry it into and over any house in Town.

An expenditure of $5[illegible] would probably be amply to bring this water into the Town and carry it along the principal streets. Less, it is an expenditure which the Town would do well to make at once. Bonds for that amount, at ten per cent., would impose upon us an annual burden of $5[illegible]. The sum altogether insignificant in comparison with the benefits which we should secure.

In addition to the advantages of a pure water supply for drinking purposes and a convenient supply of all household uses, we should then have what every thoughtful citizen must see that we are running an enormous risk in not having a reliable resort in case of fire. There is, so far as we can see, but one disaster which could operate as a serious set-back to the prosperity of the Town—that is a wide-spread conflagration, and to that we are liable at any moment; against it, we have really no safeguard. We are now trusting to chance—hoping that the good fortune, which we have hitherto had, may continue, but the risk is one which many of our citizens shudder at, when they think about it. Such security as we should gain, by a constant supply of water, under abundant pressure, would be well worth three or four times $5000 a year. We presume that, in insurance alone, the interest on the bonds would be more than saved to our people.

If our Town Trustees will make a move in this matter, we think we can assure them of the hearty support of the citizens.

Whilst we are allowing our Temperance foundation to be gradually undermined and broken down by the liquor-sellers, there are others who are awaking to the value of such a foundation, as the strongest and surest on which to build. Let our readers ponder over the following from a California paper, and consider whether it has no arguments of which we should do well to take heed.

The Santa Cruz *Enterprise*, in noting the organization of a "Temperance Colony," says:—

"The fact published in this and other States, that the liquor traffic will be prevented from exercising its pestiferous and pauperizing influences in the new colony, will attract a rush of worthy, industrious people. There are large sections of this State which have become demoralized by the liquor-traffic; and many towns have been utterly destroyed by it. Thank God, a city of refuge is found, to which the rum-persecuted can run with hope of safety. *No matter how rich the mining claims, and how profitable the trade may seem in the mining centres, the rum curse has pauperized them all. No matter how much of an income a community may have as a wheat depot, a shipping point, a manufacturing centre, a mining or farming district, the rum seller has been there, and has cast his blight upon it, and pauperized it.* This colony, free from the curse, and properly managed, will spring up in a very short time; and we hope to see another and a dozen others inaugurated on a similar plan. We have for years carefully observed, from a keenly interested stand-point, the influences which tend to enhance or depreciate the value of property, and are fully assured that no conceivable resources of wealth can bring prosperity to any place, in California, where the rum seller gets a footing. $1,000,000 a year paid for labor in Vallejo, does not help the place a particle, because of the rum seller; nor would five times as much under the rum seller.

There are, perhaps, hundreds of mining towns to-day, in which wages enough have been paid and profits earned, the legitimate savings of which would have been sufficient to make ten times the present population comfortably wealthy; but the rum seller has dissipated it all to the winds, and there is nothing left but poverty, and as many saloons as can exist on the vices of the people that are left."

The Longmont *Inter Ocean* speaks some plain words, which might almost serve for Colorado Springs. It says:

"We are of the opinion that if the Town Trustees would stand on the street corners some evening, and listen to the pleadings of some of the wives to their husbands, they would close up the saloons without a petition. When men get so low that their wives have to hunt them up in the low groggeries in this town, it is high time that something was done. There are men in this town that can't send for enough to support their families, and their wives and children are obliged to go in debt on account of this evil. Let there be an uprising among the good citizens of this town, and let it be said in the future that Longmont is a temperance town."

The musicians of Pueblo have just organized a Musical Association with the following officers: President, Jeff. Haynes; Secretary, Col. Adam Lorn; Treasurer, Gen. Danforth. There are to be two classes of members, active and honorary; the latter, by the payment of a yearly subscription, will be entitled to admission to the concerts and soirees of the Society.

Why cannot Colorado Springs have something of the kind? Let us form a good and comprehensive class, and shoulder arms at steady work and the production of first class music, vocal and instrumental.

There is, we believe, plenty of undeveloped musical talent in the Town; the only question is whether we have a man with the qualifications necessary to cultivate it and make the most of it. It must be some one to whom all would be complaisant deference, and some one who would do his work *con amore*, and not merely for dollars and cents. What does Mr. JAMESON say?

Nelson Wilder, one of the most observant farmers in the country, writes to the *Tribune* strongly impressing upon its readers the importance of irrigation. Its value, he says, not only in facilitating growing, but in securing increased advantages from the action of the Winter's frosts, but in fertilizing the soil for the next season's crop. The fertility of the soil, he states, will certainly be increased by continual irrigation if only a moderate one during the growing season, and the application of artificial fertilizers is regarded as not of the question in this country, owing to its dearness. But the application of water is the vital supplies elements of fertility which will compensate for this disadvantage under which the Colorado farmer labors.

The same writer supplies some timely and valuable hints on fruit Culture. He says:

If the non-fruit ones, who have spent time and money lavishly in experiments, it has never been thought that Colorado would yet be a good fruit-producing region. Until the present season the time-hoarsers have cried out that it was no use, you could never raise fruit in Colorado. Now, however, the tune is changed, and the hue and cry is that a more reckless waste of time and money will follow the favorable results of this season. For many will imagine that because A., B., or C. has raised a few apples, peaches, pears, grapes, raspberries, cherries, and all the small fruits in profusion and perfection, *anybody* can do the same, if the trees and plants are only set in the ground. No greater mistake can be made. It should be borne in mind that this has been an exceptionally favorable year for fruit, as witness the abundance of wild fruit, which has not visited us before in the last decade. The same causes operated on the cultivated varieties, and the result is that we have had fruit of all kinds where the trees and vines have been old enough to bear. It is only a desire to save others the sad and discouraging experience I have passed through, that prompts me to give these thoughts to the public, for, although I do not "know it all yet," think I can give some hints of practical value to those who intend to devote any considerable amount of time and money to the cultivation of fruit, that will enable them to avoid some of my own mistakes. And, as this industry is one of the utmost importance to Colorado, I think it should be the duty of our early experimenters to give the result of their labors to the public. A hint thus picked up here and there will enable us in a few years to arrive at the correct mode of treatment for all varieties, and for the entire exposures, and soils and general conditions that may be found in our own county, all differing from each other, and all requiring, more or less, a different treatment, in order to be successful.

Never plant in the fall. If your trees are ordered for a late delivery, you had better cover them, root and branch, with moist earth, and leave them covered till the middle of March. Of the varieties, every one, must, of course, be its own judge. It is generally safe to plant any thing that has proven hardy in the climate of Iowa, and it may be demonstrated that varieties too tender for that climate will prove hardy here. Yet prudence would seem to say that experiments in that line should be the exception and not the rule.

I would urge upon any one about to plant fruit trees to protect them on the west, north and north-east by a heavy strip of cord-wood or box-elder. In fact, would prefer to plant these several years in advance of the fruit trees. An occasional forest tree in the orchard, say every forty or fifty feet, would be a decided advantage and no detriment to the climate. This is needed, not so much in winter as in summer, to save the fruit from being blown from the trees by our fierce, summer winds. Boulder county would be the richer by many bushels of apples this summer if the owners of fruit trees had planted forest trees around and about their orchards in years past. It is poor conservation to raise trees, see them hang full of fruit, and then sit and see the wind send it whirling forty feet from the trees. I have avoided that fate by having a second fence grove in advance. It is also an advantage to plant small fruit, such as currants, gooseberries or raspberries near the trees to protect the bodies from the sun.

On the vexed question of pruning, I claim no opinion. Nearly others talk, and then don't know. For myself I will admit that I plan to whitewashing the bodies and main branches. Spring and fall I can't do any harm, and may do good. If it won't stop sight, it will at least stop insects. I have seen one case where it seemed to work well.

Too much care cannot be exercised in first getting healthy, vigorous trees and plants, and then selecting the proper location, preparing the ground, planting, and after treatment. Too many imagine that a post hole would be a good place to plant an apple-tree, and when planted allow grass and weeds to have full sway. That is an excellent way *not to raise fruit.* If you want a rapid, healthy growth, as good tillage and as much fertility is required as you would give any other crop. Never plant on low, wet ground. Above all, do not let your fruit trees suffer for water, and yet too much water will kill as quick as too little, especially in mid-summer. Anyone with experience in irrigation and ordinary judgment, will not go astray on this; they are too apt to think that after a tree has gone through its summer's growth it does not need any more water. There could be no greater mistake. Both great and small fruit needs a generous supply of water late in the fall, and in the early Winter, if possible.

More Races coming off.

Lots of our citizens have made up to go to Denver to attend the Fair.

There were six prisoners in the Calaboose on Thursday night.

The Doctors report considerable sickness in Town.

Seventy-six guests have been registered at the Colorado Springs Hotel during the last week.

Over two hundred pounds of Mail matter was sent from the Colorado Springs Post-office yesterday.

A party is being organized to start for Clay River, Arizona, where some very rich mines are reported to exist.

Lieut. Greeley will pay a visit to Colorado Springs, in a few weeks' time, to look after Signal Service matters.

The foot-bridge at the crossing of Nevada Avenue and Boulder Street was carried away by the flood of Tuesday last.

A Social Hop was given in the old Fountain Restaurant last evening by Messrs. Joseph Stevens. About a dozen couples were present, and had a "good time."

Messrs. Sweet & Co. sold, the other day, to Mr. C. W. Church, of Denver, the building occupied by Mr. Stancraft, for the sum of $2,000; and the building occupied as a bakery by Mr. Wisner for $1,050.

The Constable and his Deputy have a gang of prisoners at work on the streets on Monday, and they did some good service. We hope that this is the beginning of good days, and that all the law-breakers will be apprehended and made to do similar duty.

Miss Stewart's Crayon Portrait of our County Clerk, which is on display in the Post Office, is such a speaking likeness that a sentimental young man could hardly be restrained, the other day, from handing him a coal oil for a marriage license.

Four mining claims have been recorded this week. The claims are located in the Mount Pisgah Mining District in this County, and were recorded by the Regua & Brown Mining Company. The ore is said to be very promising.—Dr. Taylor, who recently paid a visit to the new Mining District, undertook to furnish us with an account of what he saw there, but it hasn't come to hand yet. We log his memory.

The rain-storm of Monday night, Tuesday, and Tuesday night was one of the heaviest which we have experienced this season. The fall of rain was two inches and twenty-seven hundredths. The Monument was considerably swollen, but did no damage. The Fountain Canal, however, broke in four places, necessitating considerable work.

We came near losing one of our colored brethren, the other day, through those beggarly grasshoppers. Not that they tried to devour him, or even the most colossal grasshopper in creation could think him green. But he went down the well, and the rear of the Central Fire Co. had to clear out their dead carcasses, and the air was so foul that he was nearly suffocated.

The following notice appears in the Denver *News*: "Dissolution Notice.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between M. T. Thomas and N. G. Ogden in the Manitou State, is dissolved. Mr. N. G. Ogden retires from the business, and will no longer be responsible for the debts of the Manitou House. Dated Manitou, Colorado, September 21st, 1872. M. T. THOMAS, N. G. OGDEN."—We understand that Mr. Thomas disclaims having put his name to the notice.

There is some improvement in the state of the streets, and room for more.

There will be another wedding soon. But the String Band won't be there.

That small boy forgot, when he asked his father for a "chaw of tobacco," but his father made him remember.

Travel into Cañon City, since the completion of the railroad, is said to be very brisk.

The 5th District Conference Southern District of Colorado, will meet at Pueblo September 29th, 30th, and October 1st.

A class is being formed for the study of Spanish under Professor Dyas, of the College.

Mr. J. B. Newman has purchased the residence on Weber Street, from Mr. Edward Weed.

Mrs. H. H. Colton has removed from Colorado City, and opened a Boarding House in Dr. Smith's building on Pike's Peak Avenue.

The *Tribune* says "For Sale" is placed on only 22 buildings in Denver; there are 11 labeled "For Rent," and 25 empty and to be let.

More Confederates.—Deputy Constable Clark apprehended a couple of men for drunkenness on Thursday, and consigned them to the calaboose.

A detective fire started a fire in the Colorado Springs Hose on Saturday last. Fortunately, it was speedily extinguished by the aid of a Babcock.

The County Clerk's Office will be removed next week into Sankey, White & Sweet's new building, on the corner of Pike's Peak Avenue and Tejon Street.

One of our business men had one of his subordinates get up a bet recently on Tejon and Street, on Thursday, but no blood was shed.

There is a man in Town selling lamps which need no chimneys. It is said they act well; if so, they will be a great boon to suffering humanity.

Cook's tin says the people call him a "Tonsorialist," and he wants to know what it means. We guess it is the old woman who got mad at being called a "parallelogram."

Much wood have more. One of our merchants last week bought a residence lot on Tejon street for $350; and this week was offered five hundred for it, but he wanted six.

During the past week, the Board of Underwriters have equalized the rates of insurance on the various buildings within the fire limits. Some have gone up, and some have gone down.

We are almost lost in Tejon Street now a days. It is dull with a comatic line of stores, it scarcely seems possible that it is the same street on which the GAZETTE office once stood in solitary grandeur.

There are some cattle in the Pound which will be sold very shortly, unless they are claimed without delay. So, you people who have lost cows had better call upon the Constable without delay.

One of our cigar merchants says that over two hundred thousand cigars have been smoked in Colorado Springs since the 1st of January last, costing the smokers over $20,000. There is something in numbers about it.

General Harris is "Town Glazier, and will put in a pane for anybody who is in want of one. He will item a date, too, of the long gone days of '57, without extra charge, if any care to listen.

It cost an honest ranchman from Park County just three hundred dollars to visit the Fair. And he did not gamble nor drink, either; but he took back with him a wagon-load of goods which he bought from our merchants, and a receipt for a year's subscription to the GAZETTE.

Not long ago Squire ——, of De Norte, decided a certain suit in favor of the defendant, who happened to be an attractive young widow. And now the widow decides a suit in favor of the Squire. The marriage of the Squire with the defendant is the sensation of the day at De Norte.

The proper way to go mining now-a-days is to buy up old miners, dine them, and examine their crops. The Central *Register* tells of a man who bought a chicken in a meat market, and "finding the chicken had couldn't picked up on the ranche where it was raised."—Our readers will bear in mind that *we* are not responsible for the story.

The Denver *Democrat* has changed hands, and the new proprietor announces that he will not pay any of the old debts of the concern. One of the papers has published a notice in the *News* that he will use *his* claim check; in fact, he goes so far as to say that he will take a quarter for it. This state of things doesn't reflect much credit on the Democratic party. Repudiation is deservedly unpopular.

Judge Wells notices that Governor McCook's pardon of Gen. Browne is invalid. The substance of the decision was that where an attorney wrongfully retains money belonging to a client, and the client complains to the court, and as the result of the investigation the name of the attorney is stricken from the rolls, the proceeding is a civil remedy, and the penalty inflicted by the court is in the nature of a remedy for the client. Hence, the proceedings and penalty are in no manner criminal; nor do they affect the people, and in such a case the pardon of the Governor is without force.

The wise merchant advertises his business in the columns of the GAZETTE.

Some of our mechanics are going to raise a roof at the Pacific coast.

District Court will be in session, under Judge Beaman, during the second week in October.

It cost one of our citizens a hundred dollars to get his wagon made fit for use, after the grasshoppers took possession of it.

The Salzman Settlement, in South Park, are now making cheese enough to supply all our merchants. The quality is first-rate.

A wagon-load of mountain rock came down from the Twin Lakes on Wednesday, and found ready sale in Town.

Has any-one heard of a man from Indiana? One of our merchants received a letter a day or two ago from a woman in that State, stating that her husband had left six weeks ago for Colorado Springs, and that nothing had been heard of him since.

Townships 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, south, Ranges 71, 72, 73, 74 and 75, west, formerly a part of the Pueblo Land District, have been detached therefrom and have been added to the Fairplay Land District.

El Paso County has been well represented at the Territorial Fair, nearly the whole of the Agricultural and Horticultural display from our own Fair having been sent thither. It is highly spoken of by the Denver papers.

The first harvesting of grain that, so far as we know, was ever done in Colorado Springs, took place in the North Square yesterday, when a ten-horse thrashing machine was brought into requisition, and about 300 bushels of oats and 100 bushels of wheat were thrashed out.

A party of twelve young men who came from Illinois in wagons, and who arrived in town about a week ago, have purchased a fine ranch on the Fountain, in the Southern part of the county, and stocked it with a number of cattle. They propose to remain together in the stock business for a term of six years.

Our Postmaster thinks the Government ought to allow him an extra clerk to answer the correspondence letters which he is continually receiving from the East, asking all about the country. And the Doctor thinks that the Government ought to a low him one, too, to answer similar communications.

It was not the renowned Yankee Robinson, but his name is Robinson, and he was a Yankee. He wished to see something of Southern Colorado, so he volunteered to go down to Pueblo to fetch a pair of mules belonging to one of our merchants. The offer was accepted, and he set out. Reaching Pueblo, he took possession of the mules and started on his return journey, astride one of the mules and leading the other. But the one he wouldn't ride, and nearly dragged his arm out of the socket; so he changed the saddle on to him, and essayed to lead the other. Then things were worse; for the one on which he had put the saddle afterwards putting himself on the saddle, kicked up his heels and deposited him on the ground. Next he tried to drive them ahead of him, and used both threats and expostulations; he spoke kindly to them, and then changed his tone and spoke with warmth and with unseemly language, then he got a stick and gently tickled their hinder parts therewith. Last of all, he was compelled to get between them and lead them both. Thus, at length, he got to Colorado Springs. He has seen Southern Colorado, but it isn't advisable now to say Mules to him.

PIKE'S PEAK.

Pike's Peak never looked more beautiful than it does now—covered a most entire fly in a garment of spotless whiteness and resting in calm repose against a bright blue sky.

Sergeant Robert Seybolt, who has had charge for several months of the Signal Station on the Summit of Pike's Peak, has received notice of his removal to Philadelphia, where he will take charge of the Signal Office. He will be succeeded by Mr. W. Phoedovius, who has, for some time past, been one of his assistants on the Peak.

An addition is to be built to the Signal House on the Peak, for the purposes of a store-room. The addition will be 8 feet by 35, and will cost $700. Mr. Copley has the contract for its erection.

Nearly the whole of the Winter supplies for the officers on the Peak have been transported to the Summit by Mr. McCloskey, who has packed up about 33,000 lbs. of supplies and about 35 cords of wood, the rates received being 2 1-2 cents per lb., and $15 per cord, a considerable saving in comparison with last year.

Three feet of snow on the level fell on the Peak on Tuesday last.

Mr. John J. Tuttle has been added to the Signal Service Corps, and left Colorado Springs for the Summit on Wednesday.

Twenty-three ambitious ones passed over the Pike's Peak Trail during the week. Probably the last of the season.

Mr. Copley and his family intend to winter at their home at the Lake.

A telegraph office has been established at the Lake House.

PERSONAL POINTS.

We understand that Dr. Gatchell will leave Colorado Springs about the 10th of next month, for Cincinnati, where he intends to spend the Winter.

Mrs. Kamm, with her family, will shortly leave for California. She will probably return in the Spring.

Major McAllister and his family left on Wednesday last for a trip to California. The Major expects to be back in a month or six weeks.

We had the pleasure the other day of an introduction to Dr. Lovett, of New York, who is paying a visit to his former partner, Mr. Bissell. Dr. Lovett is much pleased with Colorado Springs, and may determine to become a resident.

Mr. W. H. Baggins returned on Tuesday last from his Eastern trip, bringing with him a valuable stock of jewelry for his store.

Mr. Jas. H. Barlow, the Assistant Cashier of the El Paso County Bank, will shortly occupy the residence which Mr. C. E. White is building on the corner of Pike's Peak Avenue and Weber Street.

We acknowledge the favor of a call from Mr. [illegible] Mountain, Traveling Agent of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, who is here seeking to further the interests of his road.

Mr. R. S. Mason, who spent last Winter, with his family, at Colorado Springs and Manitou, is re-visiting us, and will remain here for a short time. Mr. Mason is one of the Incorporators of the Gas Company, and it may be that that enterprise will get a lift forward during his visit.

Mr. H. S. Glover left on Thursday last, for a trip to Salt Lake City.

Mr. J. J. Colorados, who got up a party during the Diamond Excitement, to go prospecting in Arizona, dropped into our sanctum a day or two ago, with some Specimens of Argentiferous Galena from the San Juan Country. The samples were taken from a lode on Goodman Creek, a tributary of the Lake Fork of the Gunnison, and showed unusual richness. Mr. Colorados has little to say in praise of Arizona, and thinks that the further a man gets South-west of the Raton Range the poorer he will be. But of the San Juan Country he speaks in the most enthusiastic terms, and declares it to be "the biggest country out-of-doors." He has been prospecting in a district some 50 miles distant from those which are the most generally known, and having found there the evidences of very rich mineral deposits, he thinks himself justified in concluding that the "San Juan Country" is as extensive as it is rich.

Mr. C. W. Durelle, who was stationed here for some time, as a Signal Service officer, is a candidate for promotion in the army. If he succeeds in passing the examination, he will be commissioned Lieutenant in the 5th U. S. Infantry.

Mr. and Mrs. Lowe, who spent last Winter and Spring here, have returned to Colorado, and Mrs. Lowe is staying at the Colorado Springs Hotel.

Our former citizen, Mr. O. J. Posey, has been elected Treasurer of Rio Grande County.

A party of Pennsylvanians, who are visiting the Territory, came down from Denver by yesterday's train, and, after dining at the Colorado Springs Hotel, drove over to Manitou by way of Glen Eyrie and the Garden of the Gods. They return to Denver to-day. The party included Wm. F. Lockard, Superintendent Penn. R. R.; C. F. Sargent, Philadelphia; H. M. North, Columbia; Jas. Young, Mickleton; T. J. Reynolds, O. J. Dicky, C. Baumgardner, Dr. A. Carpenter, and John Keller, Lancaster; and Dr. N. Z. Wolfe, Cincinnati.

Mr. W. F. Burr, who came here from Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, some months ago, will go East, in a few days, to fetch his family, intending to make Colorado Springs his permanent residence.

An Eastern paper says that Grace Greenwood is a pretty young lady of five-and-twenty.

Mr. Geo. McCracken has sold his Town property and his Ranche south of Town for a Ranche in Douglass county, whither he will move in a short time.

Mr. R. A. Weitbrec, the Paymaster of the D. & R. G. Railway, is out on his monthly trip, and has taken along with him his tin box, full of greenbacks.

SUDDEN DEATH.

This morning, about seven o'clock, a young man named Robert Cutter, was found dead in bed at the Bromley House. He came to the Territory an invalid in June last, and has been herding sheep on the ranche of David DeGraff until a few weeks ago, when he came into Town, and put up at the above hotel. Last evening he went to bed as usual about nine o'clock, apparently in his usual health; some one went to call him on breakfast this morning, when he was found to be dead. Mr. Cutter was from Boston Highlands, where his mother resides. The Coroner was notified of his death, but did not deem it necessary to hold an inquest, as the deceased evidently died of consumption.

[illegible] SCHOOLS.

The Fall Term of the Public Schools opened on Tuesday last, under the charge of Mr. [illegible] G. A. Copley. The Schools are graded in five departments.

The High School is in the building lately occupied by Messrs. True & Sutton, and has thirty scholars, taught by Mr. Copley. Miss Beecher.

The next is the Grammar School, held in the building on Cascade Avenue, formerly occupied by Mr. Bros. Shideler, and taught by Miss Granard. It has twenty-seven scholars.

The Intermediate Department is taught by Miss [illegible] Steele in the old Fountain Restaurant, and has forty-two scholars.

The Primary and Assistant Primary Departments are taught in Justice Weed's building, on Pike's Peak Avenue. The former is under Miss Wadleigh, and has twenty-four scholars, the latter under Mrs. Sutton, and has thirty scholars.

This gives a total of 153 children in attendance in the various Departments, or double the number who were on the books a year ago. The number will, without doubt, reach 200 before many days have passed.

The School Board advertise, in this issue of the GAZETTE, for bids for the construction of the School building which it is hoped to have finished before the close of the year.

[illegible] CHURCHES

The Rev. Mr. Ward, late of Boonville, Mo., an [illegible] of Baltimore will preach in the Episcopal church to-morrow morning and it is expected that he will officiate regularly for some time to come.

Services commencing next Sunday, Sept. 27th, in the Union Congregation will be at two o'clock Sunday School at [illegible] o'clock in the morning and half past seven in the evening, Sabbath School promptly at two o'clock. The Rev. Mr. Webster will preach on each occasion.

Professor Joseph Moore, of Richmond, Indiana, a member of the Society of Friends, will have religious services in the Presbyterian church to-morrow evening, commencing at half past 7 o'clock.

The Denver Sunday Times says the Presbyterian church will be closed to-morrow. The sermon in the morning will be preached by the Rev. Dr. [illegible] of Canon City, and in the evening by the Rev. Winfield Scott [illegible].

It is expected that the [illegible] will be opened for [illegible] a very interesting character [illegible] are invited.

[illegible] AND OTHER MOVEMENTS

The [illegible] Church, now occupied by Dr. Bayberry, and near the property of Mr. D. Russ Wood, is undergoing thorough renovation and repair.

Mr. [illegible] Wanless has divided his Cal[illegible] into a number of sleeping apartments.

Mr. Embry is building a frame residence near to the College Grounds. Mr. [illegible] Boone is building a two-story frame residence, 24x28, on the same neighborhood.

Mr. [illegible] Rouse is building an addition to his residence on Cascade Avenue.

Mr. [illegible] Case is putting up a story-and-a-half brick residence in Kimball's Addition.

Mr. Johnson is putting up a Grout House in the northern part of Town.

Mr. [illegible] Snyder is building a frame residence in Young's Addition. He will make the finish residence in that addition.

The foundation of Sweet & Co.'s brick building on Pueblano Street is nearly completed.

Mr. [illegible] Donahan has begun work on the frame work of a new building on Tejon Street.

Mr. G. S. Barnes has recently put up a number of warehouses adjoining his store.

The rooms for the First National Bank, corner of Pike's Peak Avenue and Tejon Street, are being fitted up in elegant style, and are nearly ready for occupancy.

Mr. W. [illegible] Burris is erecting a two-story frame house on the Dairy Ranche, lately occupied by [illegible] ewitt.

Mr. Wm. Bars, the nurseryman and florist, is building a large hot-house on his place.

Mr. Duncan Bell, of Montreal, has made several improvements in the house on Nevada Avenue, which he recently bought from Mrs. Parsons. Mr. Bell, we believe, will shortly send two of his sons here, to attend the College.

Mr. Culver has also improved the residence on the same street, which he purchased of Mr. Towberman.

Mr. D. A. Cowell has built a small brick store on Tejon Street, next to his Barber shop and Bath-rooms. The new building is occupied as a Fruit Store.

Messrs. Hart & Hall have improved the appearance of things, by painting their houses on Nevada Avenue; and Mr. S. Greenway has been doing likewise.

Mr. [illegible] Donavan, according to our prediction, is about to build.

Mr. Spalding is making an addition to his residence.

Mr. Sagrue Hoogman is building an addition to his residence on Cucharas [illegible].

BUSINESS NOTES.

The First National Bank will open for business on the first of next month. The Directors are Messrs. G. [illegible] Stewart, P. L. Martin, B. F. Crowe, A. A. Gowney, D. A. McIntire, A. Sutton, and one W. S. Young, the last of whom will act as Cashier. The names of these gentlemen afford an abundant guarantee that the business will be carried on on sound principles, and that the institution will be a credit and an advantage to the Town. The paid-in capital is $50,000, and currency will be issued to the amount of $27,000, this amount being limited, owing to the fact that the Territory has already more than its share of the currency afloat in the West. The business of the Bank will be carried on in Wanless' Block, corner of Tejon street and Pike's Peak Avenue.

Fifty thousand pounds of groceries and provisions were shipped from the foot of Fountain, on Tuesday last, for the Moose Mining Company, being the winter's supply for the miners at work on Mount Lincoln.

An Eastern Merchant, living near to the "base of supplies," can have but a faint idea of the magnitude of freight bills out West. One of our merchants [illegible] Mr. G. S. Barnes, [illegible] Mr. [illegible] son, the other day, a check for $1,190.56, for freight on six car loads of stoves, the weight being 461,[illegible] pounds. That's as much as a ton for some people.

Mr. Chas. Holmes, having sold his property on Tejon street, has leased the Furniture Store on Cascade Avenue, and Livery Stable.

Messrs. True & Sutton are establishing their new quarters, in Burr & Lamb's Stone building. This gives them considerably more room, and they are receiving a large amount of freight, in order to stock it.

Tuesday's storm sent scores of people to Wilson & Woods's, to order stoves; that firm selling twenty-three during the day.

Mr. [illegible] Arnold, whose advertisement appears in another column, comes highly recommended, having been engaged in the Millinery business for a number of years in Providence, R. I. Mrs. Arnold, like many more of our business people, has come here for the benefit of her health, and we wish her good health and prosperity.

Messrs. Penny & Co. have put up an awning in front of their store.

Mr. W. [illegible] Archer, who has the Jackson business, on Pike's Peak Avenue, has been [illegible] by Mr. N. Reese, inserts his advertisement in the GAZETTE this week. Those who want clothing in his line will be accommodated promptly and satisfactorily.

Mr. W. F. Sanderson erected our most enterprising merchants, and takes care to keep his stock up to the requirements of the times. We learn yesterday that he is receiving several cases of boots and shoes.

Mr. C. C. Mack, who has been a resident here for some time, will occupy the position of clerk in Mr. O. Barker's Store.

Several of our merchants are intending to go East before long to purchase goods.

The firm of Ogle & Holman has been dissolved, Mr. Holman retiring. He will shortly return to Missouri, to settle up his business there.

GRACE GREENWOOD'S TROUBLES.

Extract from her letter to the N. Y. Tribune.

A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Have all along had a dim, disagreeable impression that for more than I have had to convey strangers in Colorado I have had an exceptionally large [illegible], and I have lately discovered the secret of it. I am [illegible] to believe that, if we should [illegible] a wall ten feet high and as many broad, she would turn both it and the creek, and reappear on the [illegible] other side. Operations, tossing her "hair" triumphantly on high. She has evidently been brought up by a religious family, for she crows Sunday as well as a Christian, and always [illegible] it in quiet retirement on our place, being aware that our "Man Friday" and his principal dog are then absent. The other day, having [illegible] with this strange, stray animal, forbearance ceased to be a virtue, we were driven to an act of reprisal. The idea of spoiling the spoiler, of mutilating and mixing the marauder, occurred to our quick-witted [illegible], who, with my humble assistance, proceeded to carry it out. Bearing a smoking dish of [illegible] and small [illegible], we went forth, bridging through the grasshoppers and wet shrubbery, drawing nearer and nearer the wide-eyed creature by gentle approaches and insinuating murmurs of "Co bossy," and "Cush-ia," and [illegible] as we can't rid on must and might that night. We now give notice that we intend to [illegible] ourselves with a [illegible] and put in a corral, and go regularly into the dairy business. The place must be made self-supporting some way. We will be independent of the baron, at all events. We took a heavy contract to supply us with a quart of milk a day, but, as I started having given way, the contract went with it. Dairy farms are failures in the country without irrigation.

The [illegible] of the milking was too good to keep to ourselves, and we were weak enough to confide it to our neighbor, the editor of the Manitou [illegible], together with our stern resolve, in case the mystery of the trespasser should [illegible] for the carriages to [illegible] an [illegible] burglary, to practice on her with our six-shooter. We think we could hit her at short range. Our friend enjoyed the [illegible] of the chance to [illegible] a skeleton of the animal as the most nefarious and unchristianable beast [illegible], "Colorado" [illegible] such a cow, in short as no honest man or good neighbor would keep when such [illegible] countenance put on an injured expression, and he exclaimed, "Why, Madam, hath [illegible]!"

You remember, doubtless, the story of a young lady in mourning at a ball, who ingenuously asked, in a quiet confidential tone of voice below, "Who, pray, is that [illegible] woman in yellow, with the [illegible] [illegible] dancing over her ugly [illegible]?" and was answered, "That, sir, is my wife!" We fear that young man's evenings were slightly [illegible] goers to mine.

THE MIDNIGHT PURGLAR.

[illegible] left us to enter our [illegible], an [illegible] drunkenness

"Of [illegible] when the sun is down,
And [illegible] work of [illegible]."

A man was engaged in reconstructing our [illegible] [illegible] of missing tools left at his work over night, [illegible], by a wandering [illegible] [illegible] craftsman and a Free Mason, and night before last we three unprotected females were aroused by a burglarious and nefarious attempt to enter [illegible] domicile by the way window. There was a rough [illegible] and alarming work made in [illegible] the sash. A man [illegible] such a [illegible] at the usual delay in such cases from unaccountable failure of matches, insisted boldly on entering the balcony, and on hand-to-hand, fighting there on [illegible], the monsters of whom we [illegible]. After that we [illegible] went on a tour of inspection through the cottage to see what damage had been done, and [illegible] through and through to confusion there [illegible] to [illegible] to loan. [illegible] solemn and harrowing process of [illegible]. We [illegible] no fire arms, but we were not quite [illegible] weaponless. [illegible] was [illegible] with the [illegible], yet [illegible] in my good right hand a [illegible] carving [illegible] instrument, by the way, with a history, it having once been the cause of my arrest [illegible] day, in the good old days of Vicksburg and Copperhead memory, when to [illegible] with it at a rally was a [illegible] offense. A [illegible] carver, a Confederate, [illegible] of our [illegible] friends, Mr. S. S. Cox, and as such [illegible] as well, but more unique as to be chiefly terrible by reason of the awful words graven on its shining blade—"*I take it.*" "*Marie.*" [illegible] brought me to the rear [illegible] with a formidable [illegible] to maintain it. We got to the house before [illegible] [illegible] we might encounter. We [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] impossible and impassable [illegible] doors, in the closets, under the beds and lounges, we [illegible], up the chimney, on the pantry shelves, in the [illegible] basket, but without success; and after refastening the window, we re-assembled in our [illegible], covered with [illegible] and [illegible] sweat.

We now give warning to all gentlemen of burglarious proclivities that a good and [illegible] friend having provided us with a six-shooter, we intend to practice diligently with it, firing promiscuously from our [illegible] openings. We would also especially give notice that I am not Mrs. [illegible] Lapsicott, and have n't any diamonds, that our silver is [illegible], and our money in the bank, if we haven't overdrawn; that I intend putting [illegible] arm-chairs to the windows, and setting the [illegible] full of steel traps; that, in short, it is no use for them to [illegible] again at Cematis Cottage, and may be slightly dangerous.

P. S.—Another friend has sent us a [illegible] [illegible] deterrent—very powerful.

DIED.

GARY.—At Colorado Springs, on the 16th instant, Emma Sanders Gary, aged one year and two months.

WISNER.—At Colorado Springs, of consumption, on the 13th instant, Jesse L. Wisner, son of [illegible] and Sylvia A. Wisner, late of Lincoln Center, Kansas, aged 19 years and 3 months.

THOMPSON.—At Colorado Springs, on the 16th instant, Nellie Thompson, aged 2 years and 3 months.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY.

EARNINGS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 16, 1874.

Main Line:

Passenger	$ 605.65
Freight	" 32 52
Total	$ 9,638.17

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

As I am going East, about the 8th or 10th of October, and be away all the Winter, I therefore respectfully request an immediate settlement of all accounts due to me.

W. F. F. GAUGHELL.

Common Lumber from $12 to $16 per M, at NICHOLS' Mill on the Divide.

BIDS.—Bids are wanted for the erection of a two-story brick building, as by [illegible]. Plans and specifications may be seen on Tuesday next on application to [illegible] TALLER, at the GAZETTE office. Bids must be sent in by Saturday next.

LOCKED UP.—A pocket-book, containing $7 and misc[illegible] papers, was seen to be picked up on Saturday, Sept. 19, about 12:30 p.m., in front of [illegible] & [illegible]'s store. The loser is requested to return it to that firm.

FOUND.—Any person having lost a hog may recover the same by sending correct description to S., care of the office of this paper.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The Device Lake [illegible] for rent or sale, with Sale or Rent of [illegible] House on said Lake—capacity 2,000 tons.

Apply to WALTER PARIS.

FOR SALE.—150 head of choice Native Steers, from [illegible] to 4 years old. Inquire of

R. A. [illegible]NES, Colorado City.

FOR SALE.—200 head of American Cattle, in lots to suit purchasers. Inquire at

ROGERS' RANCH.

WANTED.—A PARTNER.—To enlarge the business, a good business man is wanted as partner in a first-class brewery. The Brewery is fitted up in the very best manner. Sales average 350 kegs per week. Will sell or rent out on liberal terms. For particulars address P. O. Box 40, Colorado City, Col.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—$25 REWARD.—One sore Mare, fistula on shoulder; one brown Horse, about 6 years old, with harness marks.

W. L. ROGERS.

FOR SALE.—A large close Carriage, and a pair of sound and well matched dairy horses with the [illegible] gears.

Apply at SANDERS' STABLES.

FOR SALE.—Two lots, 25 feet front, on Nevada Av. One lot, 100 feet front, on Wahsatch St. Three lots, 100 feet front, on Corona St. Two lots, 100 feet front, on Royer St. Accommodating Terms, by

Dr. L. C. [illegible]AN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. E. AUTTER,

Blacksmithing and Horse-Shoeing,

All kinds of Iron and Wood Work done with Despatch.

PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE, Near Iron Store.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

IMMENSE

ATTRACTION

NEW GOODS

JUST FROM THE EAST!

MILLINERY

DRESS MAKING

STATIONERY,

WE HAVE SOLD AT

Eastern Prices.

Having [illegible] years of experience in Millinery and Dress Making in Providence, Rhode Island, and being connected to come to Colorado for my health, I have opened to the public inspection a large and fine Assortment of MILLINERY GOODS, consisting of French Flowers, Laces, Feathers, Ties, etc., which can not be surpassed in Colorado, and which will be sold at VERY LOW FIGURES.

I will also keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of the latest Styles of Hats and Winter Hats, Trimmed and Untrimmed.

Corner Tejon and Kiowa Streets, under Russell & Lake's Photographic Gallery, opposite the County Clerk's Office.

Mrs. E. J. ARNOLD.

SALE OF LOTS

AT THE NEW TOWN OF

MONUMENT,

WILL BE HELD ON THE

NINTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1874.

The proceeds of the Sale are to be used in the erection of Public Buildings and in otherwise improving and beautifying the Town.

MONUMENT

is on the southern slope of the Divide, 90 miles south of Denver, on the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, in the midst of a fine Agricultural and Grazing Country, and surrounded by magnificent scenery.

The beauty of the Town Site is unsurpassed in Colorado. Fine growing Trees surround the Lots offered for sale.

The Town is having a remarkably rapid and healthy growth, boasting already three Dry Goods and Grocery Stores, one Hardware Store and Tin-shop, one Boot and Shoe Store, a Blacksmith Shop, a Butcher Shop, a Real Estate and Insurance Office, a Physician, a Lawyer, two Hotels, a Post Office, a Telegraph Office, and a Railroad Station. The

Monument, Fergun's Park, and Fairplay Toll Road,

already in process of construction, will open up a fine Lumber and Merchandise Trade with the Mountains.

Arrangements are nearly completed for the erection of a [illegible]-mill Steam Saw, Shingle, and Planing Mill in the Town.

The

MONUMENT HOTEL,

a first-class Hotel, just opened, will furnish accommodations to those attending the sale.

Circulars and further information will be furnished upon application to

A. F. WOODWARD, or A. [illegible]OOLE,

MONUMENT, COLORADO.

PALACE

BARBER SHOP AND BATH ROOMS.

Four first class Barbers always in attendance.

Business Men, take notice! No more waiting your turn next.

Shaving, Hair-Cutting, Shampooing, Dyeing, and in an artistic manner.

Pains taken with the cutting of Children's Hair. Ladies' Hair Cut, Curled, Frizzed, and Shampooed in the latest style.

The baths, both tub and shower, are supplied with hot and cold water, and everything convenient for a comfortable bath, for ladies and gentlemen.

The Cigar Stand is supplied with the best brands and greatest variety of Cigars.

Everything new, neat, and nobby at the Palace Barber Shop, Bath Rooms, and Cigar Stand, in brick building just north of the post-office.

D. A. COWELL.

P. S.—Shaving-cups and brush will be presented to regular customers.

CANON CITY

MINERAL SPRINGS.

HOT AND COLD SODA BATHS.

A NEW AND THOROUGHLY FITTED

Bathing Establishment

is now completed and ready for the accommodation of invalids and others who desire to use the waters of the celebrated

HOT SPRINGS AT CANON CITY.

Prof. Loew, of the Wheeler Expedition, has pronounced the Hot and Cold Springs of the best mineral waters of the West, which he has analyzed, and he compares them to the celebrated springs of Vichy and Marienbad, in Europe. Both mineral constituents and in the temperature of the water, they are "Soul-ing" in every similar to Vichy, only far the first alkaline baths in Europe, and the greatest thermal establishment in France, over-crowded every season. The temperature of the water in the springs is 98 to 102, and when drawn into the tubs runs from 92 to 98.

These Springs are now directly accessible by the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, which is completed to Canon City. Sufficient hotel accommodations for visitors are provided in the town, and a large and elegant

NEW HOTEL

has been erected, and will be opened in a few weeks. There are two livery stables in the town, with a good supply of horses and carriages for riding and driving.

Canon City lies directly at the mouth of the

Grand Canon o' the Arkansas River,

and the summit of the Canon can be reached, by carriage, in three hours' drive through some of the finest Mountain Scenery on the Continent.

For further particulars concerning Hot Baths and Springs, address,

C. F. [illegible], Agent, Canon City.

BANKS.

PEOPLE'S BANK,

Colorado Springs, Colo.

JAS. McFERRAN, President. WM. LEWIS BROWN, Cashier.

Buy and sell Gold and Silver Coin, Government, City and County Warrants, Gold and Silver Bullion, Foreign Exchange, Coupons, and all other securities. Collections promptly attended to, and in short, is doing a General Banking Business. The public patronage is solicited.

W. S. JACKSON, President. A. [illegible], Cashier.

EL PASO COUNTY

BANK,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

DIRECTORS:

W. S. JACKSON, C. B. WHITE,
S. WOLFE, A. F. CODDINGTON.

Deposits received subject to check on demand without interest, allowed on time deposits by agreement.
Commercial paper discounted.
Gold, Silver, and Exchange bought and sold.
Sight drafts drawn on the principal towns of the United States and Europe.
Money loaned for customers on Real Estate, or other securities, at favorable rates.
Collections made on all accessible points.
County and Town warrants bought and sold.

BUILDERS.

JOSEPH DOZIER,

CONTRACTOR,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE,

Estimates made and Material furnished in either Brick, Stone, or Wood. Jobbing of all kinds attended to.

J. D. RAYMOND,

Contractor, Carpenter, and Builder

Shop, Pike's Peak Avenue,

Special attention given to Plain and Fancy Fencing. No Bed Sash made to order on short notice. Contracts taken and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

WATTERS & DAVIS,

Contractors and Builders,

MANITOU, COLORADO.

Work Guaranteed.

HENRY PAYTON,

BRICK & STONE MASON,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

CONTRACTS TAKEN & WORK GUARANTEED.

EDWARD SYDAKER,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Paper and Ornamental Painting,

GLAZING, KALSOMINING, 99

AND AT LOWEST PRICES.

DR. B. DAVIS, of Denver,

THE GREAT

Magnetic Healer,

Has taken Rooms and opened an Office at the

BROMLEY HOUSE,

On Pike's Peak Avenue, where he can be consulted in regard to any and ALL KINDS of Maladies and Diseases which he treats with an [illegible] success,

WITHOUT THE USE OF MEDICINES,

or any other means than that furnished him by Nature and Animal Magnetism. Come one, come all.

No Charge or Consultation.

H. S. WIXOM,

House and Sign Painter,

Contracts taken at the Lowest Figures.

Shop on Uintah St., East of the Town Hall,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Straw! Straw!

Any person desiring feed, can get Straw of S. GREENWAY.

O. R. HUSTED,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

"MONITOR"

Livery Yard,

Tejon Street, near Boulder,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

HILL ON THE "DIVIDE."

WILL SUPPLY ON SHORTEST NOTICE

CEDAR LUMBER

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Common Colorado Lumber

FLOORING, LATH, SHINGLES, ETC.

PROPOSALS FOR COMPLETING SCHOOL-BUILDING.

SEALED Proposals will be received until 12 o'clock, noon, Monday, October 5, 1874, by the Board of Directors of School District No. 11, El Paso County, Colorado Territory, for the completion of the School Building now under way of construction, according to the plans and specifications. Payment to be made with bonds of the District at par and accrued interest.

The Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Mr. FRANCE & CO.

VAL. FRANCE, President.

GEO. W. CRISSELL, Secretary.

Colorado Springs, Sept. 22, 1874.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1874.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Colorado Springs, in the county of Colorado and Territory of Colorado, has been duly organized under the laws according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 30, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act:

Now, therefore, I, [illegible], Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the First National Bank of Colorado Springs, in the town of Colorado Springs, in the county of El Paso, and territory of Colorado, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the said Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 8th day of September, 1874.

[illegible]

No. 2170. Comptroller of Currency.

(SEAL)

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

of Colorado Springs

Will open for business on

[illegible]

WM. [illegible], Cashier.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

The firm of Jackson & Cutler has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are payable to Barnham & Donavan.

Dr. [illegible] Cutler will continue to practice his profession as heretofore.

[illegible]

Colorado Springs, Sept. 10, 1874.

NEW FIRM.

The [illegible] business heretofore conducted by [illegible] Barnham & Cutler will be continued at the Old Stand by Thos. [illegible] Barnham and [illegible] Donavan, under the name and style of Barnham & Donavan, and all debts and liabilities of the old firm are assumed by the undersigned. The new firm solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed by the public upon the late firm.

BARNHAM & DONAVAN.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between Dr. T. G. [illegible]orn and H. S. Glover, under the firm name of [illegible]orn & Glover, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Dr. T. G. [illegible]orn will conduct the business in future, and be responsible for all liabilities.

Dr. T. G. [illegible]ORN,
H. S. GLOVER.

Colorado Springs, Sept. 5, 1874.

Having determined to visit Salt Lake and California this fall and Winter, take this method of thanking the public who have favored us with their patronage, and assure [illegible] the Gazette Visitors a large share for the future.

H. S. GLOVER.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

The undersigned having purchased at a very low figure the property heretofore belonging to the estate of Gen. B. [illegible] Sweet, deceased, are prepared to sell the same in lots to suit purchasers, at prices very much lower than those for which similar property is being sold in the Territory. The property consists of several hundred

Full-Blooded Fine Spanish Merino Bucks,

and about seventy-five thoroughbred short-horn cows, bulls, and calves, with pedigree, and about forty brood mares, colts, draft and road horses, together with wagons, buggies, farming implements, and several Ranches, etc. Time will be given on approved paper. Address

BROWN & [illegible],

Fountain, El Paso County, Colorado.

REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES, LOTS AND LANDS BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Investments made on joint account. Money carefully loaned for non-residents.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE:

Having perfected from the official records a complete Abstract of Titles to all land in

EL PASO COUNTY,

We are prepared to furnish Abstracts of Title to any land in our County. In this connection we offer rare advantages to non-residents and tourists desiring to place their money where it will do the most good during their stay in the Territory. We solicit correspondence, and assure prompt and full answers.

SWEET & CO., Colorado [illegible]

EXCITEMENT AND SHORT LIFE.

The received test of human longevity is an unnatural and unreasonable excitement. Every man is born with a certain stock of vitality, which cannot be increased, but which may be extended by economy and care. As he seems best, he may live fast or slow, to live a strenuous or intense life, to crowd his life amount of life over a large space, or concentrate it into a narrow one; but when his stock is exhausted he has no more. He who lives abstemiously, who avoids stimulants, takes light exercise, never overtasks himself, indulges no exhausting passions, feeds his mind and heart on no exciting material, has no debilitating pleasure, gets nothing ruffle his temper, keeps his "accounts with God and man duly squared up," is sure, barring accidents, to run out his life to the longest limit which it is possible to attain; while he who intensely feeds on high seasoned food, whether material or mental, fatigues his body or brain by labor, exposes himself to inflammatory disease, seeks continual excitement, gives loose rein to his passions, frets at every trouble, and enjoys little repose, is burning the candle at both ends, and is sure to shorten his days.

ARE WE LIVING TOO FAST?

We are living too fast to-day. We think, as a people, too much of money and too little of the cultivation and development of a higher life. A life which shall give us a more truly Christian home life, which shall give us a better basis of society, which shall give time for resting from the curse-ess whirl and restlessness of business. As a rule, the wealthy business man of to-day comes to poverty late. He carries business with him everywhere. He takes it home; he sees with it the chance of it as he is carried to church and dreams of it in his morning prayer. We must have a change from all this. There are other prizes yet to be won, of a character to excite the active pursuit of many. We are glad to know that there is a healthy reaction from the wild rush of each and week. Examples in which some half of the business of the country has been controlled, are we trust it will continue. Better that business should sleep a little, better that steamers and ships should rest a little, that wheels, that we may starve the furnaces a little, better that men should have an opportunity for showing his neighbor better than he sometimes does, and think more upon the country to which he is going. We have brought nothing with us in this world, and it is certain we can take nothing away with us. Let us think of this a little more, let us estimate the world not less worth nothing, but let us estimate it at its true worth, and act and live accordingly.—*Christian World.*

DEATH.

Between the extremes of the longest life and the shortest life there is a vast difference. Those who have been wise upon little information are to be regarded as fools. Persons who are sent to New York, or Long Island, or the Connecticut valley, or New Mexico, or Colorado Springs, for their health, are frequently buried there. From the Salvation Army it would appear, curiously, that the policeman, with his whistle, is more likely to be killed than the soldier. Colorado Springs, for instance, has been, and is again, an hospital, and a burying ground for consumptives, and apparently the climate has not the desired effect. Long residence at the house of worship, Fourth street, was supposed to be fatal to the life of the Rev. Dr. Bethune, and Rev. Dr. Vinton, and Rev. Dr. Eaves, the Arctic explorer, who was seized by the New York *Herald*, to report the circumnavigation and discover that strange, frigid, fur-mouth region, furnish full accounts of Governor Ross in Fifth Avenue, by mourning dresses of those parties. The most notable instance of the kind is that the accumulation of Sir Christian IX., of Denmark, and the right royal receptions given him by the subjects of his, when on his own island. He is supposed for the first time, to be dying, with heart disease, dropsy, stomach, liver, kidneys, and all the other ills that flesh is heir to, and the whole world is in a state of excitement. This new organ of law, which gives information that the sovereignty of Denmark is virtually extinct, that the independence by granting them possession, and exempt them from taxes, no longer saving tribute to the Danish treasury, and giving them control of their own affairs. The king is described as an intelligent man, who acted and spoke upon this occasion very much as would any ordinary man of sense, making no compromise in law, but conducting freely and cordially with the people, who appear to have great respect for him. The commemoration services consisted of religious and historical festivities, banquets, etc., but were for the most part of a solemn character, being in this respect typical of the demeanor and temperament of the inhabitants.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH EXERCISE.

The *American Agriculturist* says this washing is good for sceptics. This light exercise of the arms and chest soon after a meal, and it may be done sitting as well as standing. A high office stool is very useful in the kitchen. See one women, who do their "own work," often standing upon their feet more than necessary. You can sit down to dress vegetables, to wash and wipe dishes, to sneak bread, to iron, and to do many other things. You may see a little more slowly about the work, but you will get through it in better condition. Housekeepers would often like to take in out door walks, only their feet are so tired.

Dish-washing would not be half so disagreeable as it often is, if the dishes were slightly scraped, free from crumbs and neatly piled up for washing. There should be a large cistern and plenty of soft water, with which to fill the pan gradually as its contents cool. Use common soap for washing dishes, but to the unskilled, or to those who use much butter and oil in their cooking, it seems a necessity.

Sweeping is good exercise if the floors and carpets are not dusty. All that "stuff" let making will serve as gymnastics, if the feet are kept cool and well aired.

And what of washing? Do not think slightly of the old-fashioned wash board exercise. It is hard for both lungs and back. With good wash-tubs and wringers, and strong arms for the thing, it may be made a passable exercise, and it is always a pleasure to see such things clean once more.

A moderate amount of ironing is good for women in health, as one weathers. Do not days the ironing should become in a cool room, if possible. The ironing table may be on a shady porch, or in the dining room.

Cooking is perhaps the most important department of housework, and its exercise is not heavy in any way. Doing it some it may be heavy at times. It seems to me more like a high art, or dignified occupation, worthy to be called a profession. For one honorable kind the legal profession, for instance, I should most wonder if really good and intelligent cooks could do more to preserve and to restore our health than the doctors of medicine can. As with nothing the hardest kind of drudgery is the most necessary, or the ornamental art. We could study to make our cooking work as attractive and healthful as possible. Sometimes, meat may be baked in the oven instead of cooking it upon the griddle in the form of "spare-ribs" and in hot weather we can avoid those forms of food that require constant stirring while cooking.

The family dressing seems laborious, since how you can comfortably dress without making the food less nourishing or less attractive.

There is a great deal of needless work to be done in the world in order that we may be comfortably fed, and clothed, and lodged. I should like to see what would be the result if the labor and strength spent upon unnecessary work, usually considered ornamental, could be given cheerfully to doing the necessary work of the world, as a preparation for the advent of real beauty or genuine adornment in all departments of our daily life.

CANADA.

The new Confederation University of Ontario was duly and solemnly inaugurated on the first two days of the present month. Hyacinthe Laycal, who was sent out by the New York *Tribune*, and Capt. [illegible] Eaves, the Arctic explorer who was sent out by the New York *Herald*, to report the celebration and discover that strange, frigid, fur-mouth region, furnish full accounts of Governor Ross in Fifth Avenue, by mourning dresses of those parties. The most notable instance of the kind is that the accumulation of Sir Christian IX., of Denmark, and the right royal receptions given him by the subjects of his, when on his own island. He is supposed for the first time, to be dying, with heart disease, dropsy, stomach, liver, kidneys, and all the other ills that flesh is heir to, and the whole world is in a state of excitement. This new organ of law, which gives information that the sovereignty of Denmark is virtually extinct, that the independence by granting them possession, and exempt them from taxes, no longer saving tribute to the Danish treasury, and giving them control of their own affairs. The king is described as an intelligent man, who acted and spoke upon this occasion very much as would any ordinary man of sense, making no compromise in law, but conducting freely and cordially with the people, who appear to have great respect for him. The commemoration services consisted of religious and historical festivities, banquets, etc., but were for the most part of a solemn character, being in this respect typical of the demeanor and temperament of the inhabitants.

A first portrait of Don Carlos: "He has black hair, brown eyes, slightly aquiline nose, and black beard, covering the whole face. It is very handsome. The ladies may be interested to know that Don Carlos is the handsomest sovereign in Europe. He has an active, powerful frame, and stands six feet three in his boots."

The American Ornithological Society met at Boston, recently, and the volume of its proceedings has just been issued. The most interesting feature in it is the vote of the delegates from different sections of the country on varieties of fruit. In pears, the *Bartlett* and *Seckel* had each 32 votes unanimous as the same varieties had at the original meeting of the Society, five years ago. After a trial of twenty-five years, attended with great enterprise, activity in fruit culture and the trial of many hundred sorts, these identical two sorts carry all others in general favor. Next to these in general popularity are *Lawrence*, *Anjou*, and *Angou*, each receiving 29 votes. In cherries, the *Early Richmond* leads, receiving the votes of 26 States; *May Duke* next, 22; *Black Tartarian* next, 18. Among strawberries, *Wilson*, as a matter of course, far outstrips all competitors, having 32 votes. Next to this are *Triomphe de Grand* and *Longworth's Prolific*, each with 22 votes.

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